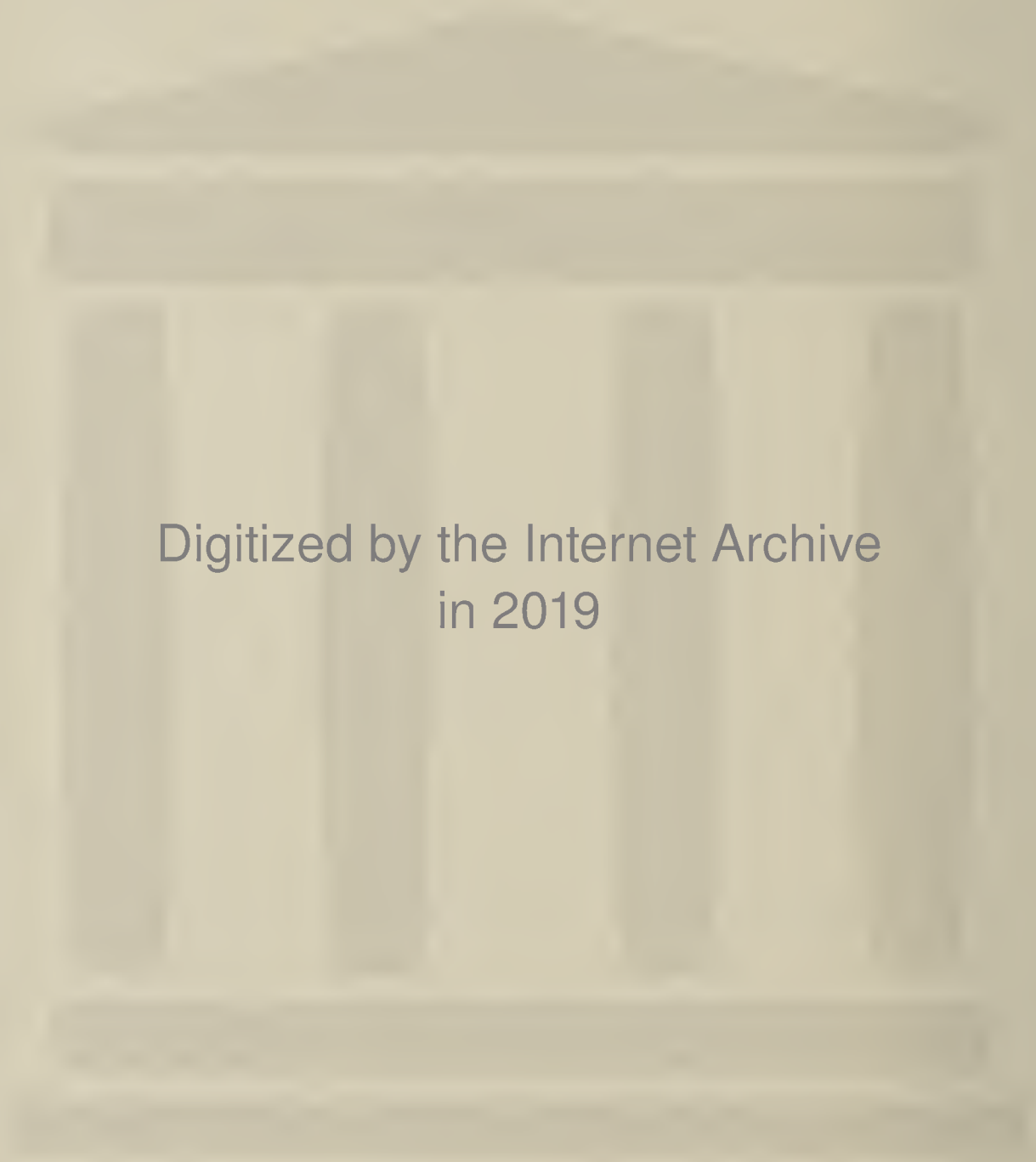




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The Challenge of a Heritage

One Hundred Years of Service to Children



THE CHURCH HOME SOCIETY

1855-1955

Record
of the
H O M E
For
Orphan and Destitute Children,
Organized 1855.

From the first Record Book of The Home for Orphan and Destitute Children.

The Challenge of a Heritage

One Hundred Years of Service to Children

1855-1955

by

LILLIAN AND RALPH BARROW



THE CHURCH HOME SOCIETY

For the Care of Children of the Protestant Episcopal Church

Founded 1855 Incorporated 1858

No. 5 WALNUT STREET, BOSTON 8, MASSACHUSETTS

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TO THE MEMORY
OF
ELIZABETH ELLIOT FAY
AND
WILLIAM LAWRENCE

THIS HISTORY OF THE CHURCH HOME SOCIETY
IS DEDICATED

*“Through such Souls . . . God shows sufficient
of His light for us in the darkness to rise by.”*



AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This volume has rightfully been dedicated to
Elizabeth Elliot Fay
and
William Lawrence

to whom we shall always be indebted. Their leadership and devotion have enabled The Church Home Society to take its place among those community agencies established for and dedicated to Christian service. It is characteristic of and in keeping with the traditions of the Fay and Lawrence families that the children of these two honored friends have generously helped make the publication of this history possible.

We are also indebted to Lillian and Ralph Barrow who, in preparing this life story of our Society, have given unsparingly of their time. They have sought to incorporate every significant and recorded incident in order that this history might be truly complete in fact as well as in spirit. We and those who follow us will always be appreciative that our first 100 years have been so well recorded and documented.

ROLLIN JONATHAN FAIRBANKS,
President

Maundy Thursday, 1955

“ Lovest Thou Me? Feed My Lambs ” —

SUCH, in the words of our Master, was the quiet, insistent plea of the Rev. Charles Mason, D.D., Rector of Grace Church,* Boston, to his people throughout the fifteen years of his ministry — 1847-1862. So profound was his entreaty, so Christlike his “ spirit of active, comprehensive and practical charity ” that several members of his parish in 1848, banding themselves into a small Society, made systematic arrangements for clothing the children of the poor in order to bring them under the influence of Sunday School instruction. According to the earliest reports of this little group “ a room in a central situation was engaged and a competent person employed, who gave her whole time to the work.”

In June 1854 a house was hired in North Russell Street, Boston, where parents and children were admitted, food and clothing furnished and rooms leased at low rents to the poor.

Six months later, in 1855, a house at No. 18 Charles Street, Boston, was leased for a period of three years and seven children were received into it for care.

Encouraged by the success of their efforts as time went on, and believing that the benefits conferred on the small group might be extended to a larger number of children with a proportionably small expense, the *Managers* sought the aid of others in promoting the usefulness of their undertaking.

As the object proposed was “ *the religious training and education of the lambs of the fold,* ” they turned to the Diocese and to “ the brethren of their own fold who held the same faith and worshipped at the same altars.”

* Grace Church, Boston, was organized in 1830 with three communicants. In 1836 a staunch band of sixty communicants built a Church on Temple Street, Boston, in which they, and those who joined them, worshipped and worked for twenty-eight years. In 1864 the Church property was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Corporation of North Russell Street, Boston, and the Grace Church communicants attached themselves to other Episcopal parishes.



Courtesy of Trinity Church

THE SECOND TRINITY CHURCH, SUMMER STREET, BOSTON



THE FOUNDING

On the evening of November 23, 1855, in the Vestry of Trinity Church, Boston, the Bishop of the Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, D.D., presiding, the “Home for Orphan and Destitute Children” was founded.



*“Excited by a common and religious faith,
which is the great source of charitable effort.”*

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From the first Report of the Board of Trustees of The Home for Orphan and Destitute Children.

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THE REV. CHARLES MASON
The Founder



THE RT. REV. MANTON EASTBURN, D.D.
The First President

Incorporation

In 1858 a Committee applied to the Legislature for an Act of *Incorporation* for the Society which the Legislature declined giving under the name *Home for Orphan and Destitute Children*, “ objecting that it was too nearly like the title of a sister Society in Boston, and that trouble might occur at some future period, should any bequests be made to either Institution.”

Early records show that there were at this time in Boston “ four Institutions for the permanent reception of children ” — The Female Orphan Asylum and the Children’s Friend Society, sustained by Protestant denominations; St. Vincent de Paul’s Female Orphan Asylum and an Asylum for Boys, sustained by the Roman Catholic Church, “ all faithfully conducted and accomplishing the objects of their establishments as far as they have the means of doing so.”

Therefore at a meeting of the Society called for the purpose, it was voted to permit the Act of Incorporation to pass to a Society called “ Church Home for Orphan and Destitute Children ” in Boston, for the purpose of providing for such children a home, education, moral and religious training, in accordance with the usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

This Act was approved by the Legislature on March 1, 1858.

1855-1868

During the first year between forty and fifty applications were made for the admission of children, but owing to the limited accommodations of the Home only twenty were received. These were children of all denominations between the ages of four and eight; “children of widowed mothers; of women neglected or deserted by their husbands; children of parents in destitute circumstances, incapacitated by accident and loss of support; children, sometimes half-starved, of vicious and intemperate parents.”

As a legal safeguard A *Form of Agreement* was drawn up and signed on the admission of each child. However, no parental ties were ever broken — Trustees and Managers feeling that the children were “lent to be reclaimed by the parents when by patient labor they can in time support them”; the Home being a “Home for the Orphan and Destitute until destitute no longer; a Home, but not a home for life.” It must be remembered that these were the turbulent days preceding and of the Civil War, when families were being torn apart and children were being made orphans and Orphan Asylums were springing up throughout the country.

The children at No. 18 were “constant at Church and Sunday School”; they attended Public School regularly, the Home providing a summer vacation teacher “to instruct them for a few hours each day and to walk with them.”

Two Boston physicians, W. W. Morland, M.D., and George H. Lyman, M.D., with infinite patience and skillful management voluntarily cared for the physical welfare of the children, “often exercising a most excellent influence on certain of them.”

Rooms were set aside for children who were ill and for isolation in cases of contagious diseases.

Before the first two years in Charles Street had passed, the Board of Lady Managers urged the Board of Council (Gentlemen Trustees) to make alterations in the Home providing for a nursery that younger children might be admitted; for extra dormitories; baths; play and school rooms; and for a fenced-in outside playground, the only play space then available being the street. The urgency of their plea brought about the purchase of the Charles Street House in 1860, together with a small building in its rear; the buildings were connected, the alterations made and the total cost was \$3,996.34.

The capacity of the Home was now limited to thirty-five or forty children — the Managers saying “to receive more would destroy the family aspect and feeling now so pleasant,” while the physicians argued that the new accommodations were not sufficient really for more than thirty children. In one year over one hundred applicants were refused admission. It was necessary therefore to exercise great care in admitting only those who were in extreme need.

The Committee on Dismission was charged with the “special duty of providing suitable homes for such children as were prepared to leave the Institution; for ascertaining the character and circumstances of those applying for children, and seeking homes for others for whom there had been no application. In doing this they sought in the first instance to place them in families attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church, but in cases in which this was impracticable, they obtained homes for them with families of various Christian denominations where they had reason to hope they would be taught to lead a Godly and Christian life.”

According to an Article added to the By-laws at this time each Manager kept in touch with one or more children who had left the Home and reported at least semi-annually on the child's condition.

In 1864 the enormous number of pressing applications and the

constant outlay of money for repairs on the old Home forced the appointing of a Committee to consider the expediency of providing a new building. The Committee reported that it was "not only expedient, but absolutely essential for the prosperity of the Institution to procure a new building" and that \$15,000, together with the sum then in the hands of the Treasurer, plus the anticipated amount which would be available on selling the Charles Street property, would be needed for the accomplishment of this object. Two of the Managers undertook to circulate a "Subscription Book," and thanks to their untiring effort and energy \$17,000 was soon pledged.

Another year passed before the Committee, having examined all available land within the city limits and adjacent towns, reported on a lot in South Boston as the "most eligible, being healthfully and pleasantly located and sufficiently large to accommodate a commodious building and a large playground." This they believed could now be obtained from the City on very favorable terms. After careful thought and mature deliberation it was decided to purchase the lot, and plans for a building designed to receive at least one hundred children were projected.

Fifty Years in South Boston, 1868-1918

In the Spring of 1868 the new *Church Home for Orphan and Destitute Children* situated on N Street, South Boston, and extending from Broadway to Fourth Street, was completed, furnished and occupied.

The architects, Messrs. Snell and Gregerson, described the building as "adopted from that of the medieval architecture of England in which so many buildings for conventual and charitable purposes were then built . . . whose style is better fitted for adaptation to the requirements of similar modern buildings than the Roman style frequently adopted here in Boston."

The building was substantial, roomy and thoroughly com-



THE CHURCH HOME

modious, containing large and well-ventilated dormitories; two comfortable school rooms; play rooms and sick rooms, and a Chapel in which memorial stained glass windows were fitted — one being to the Rev. Charles Mason, the Founder of the Institution. The architects contributed an ornamental cross for the Chapel and the “mechanics” gave a portion of their time as their gift to the Home.

The cost as reported by the Treasurer, Charles J. Whitmore, in November 1868 was—

Land — 61,750 feet and the expense of Grading	\$10,041.71
Building	64,759.49
Total	<u>\$74,801.20</u>

Gifts of furniture, furnishings, money, clothing, food and supplies from friends old and new; from Churches and Sunday Schools; from Sewing Circles; from the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, were received and gratefully acknowledged, the secretary of the Board of Managers having written into her report for the year — “We rejoice to say that we are today quite free from debt — land, building, furniture, all, are paid for leaving a small balance in the Treasury.”

With the new building and its facilities in use, the number of children accepted for care increased from 50 in 1868 to 100 in 1875, but the policy of admitting boys from four to six years of age and girls under eight years, except at the discretion of the Admissions Committee, held.

The older children attended the neighboring Public School; the younger children were taught at the Home.

In 1870 the Rev. Phillips Brooks became a member of the Board of Trustees and “so great was his interest in the Home that in the Spring of that year he preached a sermon in Trinity Church which materially aided it.”

In 1872 the Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, D.D., died. Since the



THE CHAPEL

Home's founding he had been its faithful and loving friend. He was succeeded by Bishop Benjamin Henry Paddock — the fifth Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

Bishop Paddock was a great favorite with the children — “his presence alone being at any time enough to make a jubilee for the children,” and when he and the Rev. Leighton Parks, then the Rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, and a Vice-President of the Church Home, celebrated some festival together “with bright, lively talks, recitations and singing, the day was marked with a white stone in the Home's calendar.”

These were the years of comparatively smooth sailing — the Home was filled to capacity; the children attended school regularly; were taught to share in the routine of the Home; delighted in the services in their own Chapel — choir singing and festival services; were baptized and confirmed.

Matrons, fine consecrated women, among these Mrs. E. D. Caverly and the Misses Dexter, who tried to be, within the bounds of limited experience, all things to all children, came and went.

The four walls of brick and mortar permitted no further expansion; the waiting list of applicants, and especially of children under four years, continued to grow; the realization that the older boys and girls within the Home needed training, farm or industrial, to fit them for life and independence; and the fact that contributions of money which had reached a high peak in the building years were fluctuating and falling, gave rise to a new concern among the Trustees and Managers. As they faced their financial problems, necessary budget and needed contributions, they urged their fellow communicants of the Episcopal Church throughout the Diocese to regard anew the Collect for the Sunday next before Advent —

“ Stir up, we beseech thee, O Lord, the wills of thy faithful people; that they, plenteously bringing forth the fruit of good works, may by thee be plenteously rewarded; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.”

The Budget, set at \$10,000 in 1870, varied little through the years — \$10,000 — \$11,500 — \$11,300 (the item for food ranging from \$4,000 to \$5,200) — the annual per capita cost of the one hundred children being \$100.

Life Membership, the paying of \$50.00 or more into the Treasury with no liability for further contribution, advanced from 290 in 1868 to 360 in 1888.

Annual Subscriptions — 205 in 1868; 120 in 1888, brought in an average of \$1,500.

Donations and Contributions of money fell from \$7,000 to \$4,000.

Invested Funds, the tangible proof that a testament is of force after men are dead, mounted from \$7,044 in 1868 to \$95,700 in 1888.

The following items are typical of the gifts made to the Home month after month —

Baskets and barrels of apples and pears; bushels of peanuts; quarts of strawberries; small buckets of marmalade; Gibaltars (hard candy) and sponge cakes; overcoats and flannel skirts; croquet sets, sleds and velocipedes; *St. Nicholas Magazine* and *The Youth's Companion*; and "three silver thimbles as prizes for darning."

Out of the burning crucible of four decades of experience with the Institutional care of children — limited intake; congregate living; inability to give individual training to older children with uneven degrees of physical and intellectual powers; difficulties in placing older children, both boys and girls, who because of age could no longer be kept in the Home; lack of Board Member time in finding, appraising and supervising foster homes; plus criticisms of some neighboring Agencies on unwise placements — *change came*.

Stanwood School, 1888-1904

Toward the end of 1888, the Trustees accepted with great thanks the gift of the Topsfield home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Stanwood, together with their farm of twenty-five acres, its buildings and implements.

Here for sixteen years under the competent supervision of House Parents, illustrating to a remarkable degree, so a Report of the times states, the German idea of housefather and house-mother (and in a measure the Cottage System of Institutional care in the 1900's), an average of eighteen boys between the ages of nine and twelve were taught the rudiments of farming, orchard culture, especially the raising of small fruits, and the handling of tools.

There were regular hours for play, for outdoor and house games, for reading and entertainments during the regular terms at the Town School, which the boys attended, and in vacation periods.



STANWOOD SCHOOL

Great emphasis was placed on the development of mechanical skills and crafts as preparation for the future, and as a result many of the boys, under the direction of students and faculty members from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who volunteered their time, became quite skillful in carpentry and in making and designing simple pieces of furniture which were used in both the School and the "Parent Home" in South Boston.

The Swedish Sloyd System was introduced under a trained sloyd teacher, developing in the boys the love of order, exactness and cleanliness; teaching economy and cultivating diligence, perseverance and the power of concentration.

FARM CROPS IN AVERAGE YEAR

160 Bushels Potatoes.	12 Bushels Tomatoes.
15 Barrels Squash.	5 Bushels Pickles,
40 Barrels Apples.	(Cucumbers.)
12 Bushels Beans.	200 Quart Boxes Strawberries.
60 Bushels Beets, Mangolds,	1450 Quart Boxes Raspberries and
Turnips and Carrots.	Blackberries.
6 Bushels Pears.	1-2 Acre Sweet Corn and Peas.
3 Bushels Quinces.	5 Bushels Parsnips.
4 Bushels Grapes.	150 Bunches Celery.
350 Cabbages.	9 Tons Hay and Rowen.

Raised 100 Chickens and Ducks.

Sent to Church Home, South Boston, 31 Barrels Produce consisting of Apples, Potatoes, Pears, Squash and other Vegetables, also 24 Dozen Eggs.

At the "Parent Home," in vacation time, the older girls were taught fire-making; cooking; table setting and serving; dishwashing; kitchen gardening; dressmaking; basketmaking and mat weaving; laundry instruction being given at Emmanuel House in Boston through a special agreement between the two Institutions.

In 1891 Bishop Paddock, the President of the Church Home for fourteen years, died and Bishop Phillips Brooks, the sixth Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, became the third President of the Church Home for Orphan and Destitute Children, serving with faithfulness and devotion until his death in 1893.

Bishop William Lawrence then became President, and the Secretary of the Board of Managers wrote into her Report the following lines of anticipation, "With Bishop Lawrence as our new President, we have with us one who has always been most friendly toward the Home, and having had so many of those near and dear to him represented among its officers, we feel his interest is already assured." Bishop Lawrence's aunt was Mrs. Charles Mason, and Dr. Mason, the founder of the Church Home for Orphan and Destitute Children, was his godfather.

Lack of room; cost of living; constant repairs; increasing numbers of applications from parents and parishes, especially for the care of older children; plus difficulties in home finding forced the Trustees and Managers to consider selling both properties — South Boston and Topsfield — and building two houses, one for boys and one for girls.

At this time the wise and almost prophetic vision of Bishop Lawrence began to be felt (in a letter to the Treasurer he wrote "the whole drift of modern charity seems to be against such institutions") in consultations and questionings on the placing-out system with established Boston Agencies, especially with the Council of Children's Agencies and the Boston Children's Aid Society of which Mr. Charles W. Birtwell was the General Secretary. Through Mr. Birtwell's efforts the Council of Children's Agencies had come into being.

The Children's Aid Society consented to give the Church Home the benefit of its advice and experience and to share with it the time and expense of an "Agent" for Stanwood School. Mr. Seymour H. Stone of the Children's Aid Society's Placing-Out Department became the first "Visitor," and the era of professional home finding and supervision was entered into.

The methods of "Placing-out" then used by the Children's Aid Society still hold as some of the basic tenets of child placing — the following being an excerpt from one of Mr. Birtwell's reports on Mr. Stone's work with the boys at the Stanwood School.

"The methods of the Children's Aid Society in its placing-out work were agreed to. They included the rigid scrutiny of proposed homes for the boys, not merely through presumably friendly references given by the applicants, but also through independent and confidential sources of information; the gathering of full information of boys and places in order that each boy should be sent to the family best suited to him; the accompanying of the boy to his future home by an experienced visitor, who should have the knowledge and the time at the very outset to break the ground for the boy, and get the family into a true and helpful attitude toward him, and the boy as well into a right attitude toward the family; active correspondence with boy and family, and visits as needed, all by the same visitor, to watch, educate and encourage boy and family in their relations to each other, to secure the interest of the public school teacher, to develop the relations of the boy with pastor, Sunday School teacher, neighbors, playmates, workmates, to anticipate or meet misunderstandings or difficulties, in fine, to make a good grafting of the boy upon the home and community."

The circular of conditions used by the Children's Aid Society was brought into requisition, a printed statement to the people who took the boys, covering requirements and suggestions as to correspondence, clothing, wages, public school, Sunday school, church, discipline, etc., ending with the statement that "what we

want for our boys is kind care, moral training, real friends, everything, in fact, that a welcome in a good home implies.”

In addition to the printed circulars given to foster parents at the time of placement, a letter appealing for homes was sent to 261 clergymen in New England with the request that it be read to their parishioners and, if possible, published in their local newspapers.

The first record of board being paid to foster parents was in 1897 — the other forms of placement being in free, adoption and wage homes.

Frequent meetings of the Church Home and Children's Aid Committees were held in which reports were given and discussed and policies made with regard to what the Children's Aid called “the outside family.”

The apparent success and flexibility of the Placing-out System, the probings into the relative merits of Institutional care versus Placement; the inadequacies and expenses of maintaining two Institutions forced the permanent closing of the Stanwood School in 1904 — the boys of the School being placed in foster homes by the Children's Aid Society under the visitor, Mr. Stone.

In 1907 the estate at Topsfield was sold for \$6,000 and the money invested for the Church Home to be known as the Louisa Briggs Stanwood Fund in memory of the first wife of Mr. Joseph E. Stanwood.

Transition

A certain resistance to the “Placing-out in Families System” was felt in the recordings of the Board of Managers, such as, “With all there is to be said for the *placing-out in families System*, for children destitute of homes, there are still a great many strong arguments for the life of a Home run on modern ideas,” and “Institutional life is on trial, as it were, and its methods and results may be open to some criticism, but knowing the details of the life of the Home, following from month to

month the story of each child, and realizing from what they are saved, to be put in the way of growing up Christian men and women, the Board of Managers feels strongly that the Church Home holds a place in our city, which would be sadly vacant, were its doors to be closed."

In answer to inquiries for fuller histories of some of the placed-out children than had been written into the Church Home's Admission Papers, individual items about each child "that seemed suitable and available" were set down in Books of Reference. These first records were written by two of the Managers, "a work of many months, most thoroughly done."

Increased efforts were made to cooperate more with the other Children's Agencies — the Children's Mission to Children; the Children's Friend Society and the Associated Charities. In work with adoption applications, considerable assistance was given by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, as the Church Home "had no legal hold on the Child." Some of the older boys, needing a peculiar discipline, were placed in the George Junior Republic and the Berkshire Farm School.

Eventually a modern system of card catalogues and record-keeping was established comparable to that used by other private organizations and the State Board of Charities, and a "paid visitor and record keeper was added to the Staff."

These closer connections with the other Societies resulted in a more careful selection of applicants for admission to the Home; temporary care in case of illness and misfortune replacing long-time care; re-emphasis on rebuilding family life, reuniting children and parents as soon as was possible; increased wages for all Staff members and relief for the overworked visitor — it being considered "poor economy to wear out a valuable and willing worker."

In the year 1908 Mrs. Henry H. Fay became President of the Board of Managers, and the work of a great team, Bishop Lawrence and Mrs. Fay, two whose consecration, clear vision and

understanding of the rights of little children carried on and on for years, began.

One of their first joint projects was the formation of a Committee to look into the question of "Placing-out and Cottage Systems in other states as well as in Massachusetts." For two years this Special Investigating Committee, composed of Mrs. Boylston A. Beal, Mrs. Robert Amory, Mrs. Henry Howard, Miss Mabel R. Sturgis, with Mrs. Louis Curtis as Chairman and Mrs. Fay as an ex-officio member, worked on this signal task.

They conferred with the executives of local Societies — with Mr. Birtwell of the Children's Aid; Mr. Field of the Children's Mission; Mr. Knight of the New England Home for Little Wanderers; Mr. Stone of the Children's Friend; with Dr. Jeffrey K. Brackett, Dean of the Simmons College School of Social Work, who laid great stress on the personality of the "visitor," remarking, "placement is best if well done, and worst if done badly" — and afield with Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Director of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, and with the executives of Agencies in New York and Philadelphia. They sought out people prominent in the Children's field who came to Boston in 1911 as delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and invited them to meet with members of the Board.

Reports to the Board of the Committee's findings aroused long and heated discussions, but finally four suggestions were set down as alternatives for future procedure —

1. The Congregate Home with barracks is obsolete.
2. The Cottage System is too expensive to consider.
3. The System of Receiving Homes where children stay until physical defects are remedied and then placed out is also expensive.
4. The Placing-out System is the least expensive.

At length after two years of discussions for and against the Placing-out System it was decided to send the Board's decision

to the Trustees. Consultations with the Trustees were held on future policies; legal procedures on use of Funds; disposition of the South Boston property; loss of public interest and support — to which Bishop Lawrence characteristically replied, “ the welfare of the children should be our first consideration, it being my experience that if the right thing is done public support will increase.”

In February 1913 it was voted by the Trustees “ to authorize the Board of Managers to give the Placing-out System a good trial for two years, remembering that the Charter requires that the children shall be placed in families belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church ” (it was agreed that in very exceptional cases, or in cases of emergency, children might be placed elsewhere at the discretion of the Managers) and “ that the Trustees strongly advise the Board of Managers to use the present building as a Temporary Home.”

A Statistical Summary, 1855-1913

Fifty-eight Years of Institutional Care

1855-1867 Charles Street — 1868-1913 South Boston

1888-1904 Stanwood School, Topsfield

1360 individual children, boys and girls between the ages of four and fourteen years, were given a total of 4,832 years of care, an average of 3½ years per child.

SOURCES OF INCOME

<i>Annual Memberships</i>	Estimated \$85,000
(a gift of \$3.00 or more annually constituted membership in the Corporation)	
<i>Life Memberships</i>	21,000
(a gift of \$50 or more made the donor a Life Member)	
<i>Subscriptions and Donations</i>	181,700
<i>Income from Invested Funds</i>	235,000
<i>Income from Board, etc.</i>	14,000
	\$536,700

EXPENDITURES

Charles Street Institution	\$45,500	
South Boston Institution	450,000	
Stanwood School	41,200	
		\$536,700
<i>Endowment Fund</i> , exclusive of Real Estate in South Boston and Topsfield	\$187,000	

1913

In May 1913 Miss Katherine P. Hewins, a Church woman of great integrity, became the General Secretary of the Church Home for Orphan and Destitute Children. Miss Hewins brought to the Agency a rich experience in Child Welfare, having served as District Secretary in the Associated Charities and as Executive of the Investigating Department of the Department of Public Welfare's Division of Child Guardianship and Deputy Superintendent of this Division.

Miss Hewins began immediately to make provision for the children then in the Home and by September all were placed in foster homes.

The old Institution was closed and a new and more accessible office was opened at No. 202 West Newton Street, Boston, the Staff included the General Secretary, one Investigator and two Placing-out Visitors.

Within a short time clear-cut relationships were established with other Private and Public Children's Agencies and certain agreements were entered into — the Church Home to care for Episcopal children only — all Episcopal children *with the exception of those to whom the care of a Public Agency should be given; the cooperating Agencies to refer Episcopal children and Episcopal homes to the Church Home.*

The Agency's territory then extended across the whole state of Massachusetts — throughout both Dioceses. Contacts were made with all the clergy that they and their parishioners might have a

clearer understanding of the Church Home's methods of service, its plan for the expansion of this service and its need for a more enlightened spiritual, moral and financial support.

In 1915, the Trial Period over, with standards of service having been raised to a new high, the Placing-out policy was formally adopted by the Managers.

The number of children served increased steadily, demanding additions to both professional and clerical Staffs. Relationships with other Children's and Community Agencies and with planning committees provoked sounder thinking and quickened action — i.e., the Conference on Illegitimacy, the New League for Preventive Work (a study of feeble-mindedness in Massachusetts), and the Confidential Exchange of Information.

It is recorded in the year 1916 that The Church Home Society had on its staff two students for field work from the Boston (Simmons College) School of Social Work. This teaching function of a professional Social Casework Organization has continued down through the years with increasing emphasis — with students from both the Simmons College and Boston University Schools on the staff today.

Keeping pace with the rapid growth of the Agency called for a revision of the By-laws and at a Corporation meeting on January 11, 1917, a new set of By-laws was unanimously adopted and the Board of Trustees and Board of Managers were merged into a single Board — *the Board of Managers*. The old name — Church Home for Orphan and Destitute Children — was changed to *The Church Home Society for the Care of Children of the Protestant Episcopal Church*.

An arrangement was made with the Boston Dispensary, through its Preventive Clinic, for physical examinations to be given all children coming into the Society's care and for periodic examinations in accordance with the children's physical needs. The expense of this medical care was met by the Church Home Society and other Agencies which used it. Dr. Maynard Ladd, distin-

guished Boston pediatrician, was the founder of the Clinic and its Chief for a quarter of a century.

The increase in the number of infants under two years being cared for by the Society made it imperative to add to the staff a trained nurse experienced in Social Work.

Realizing that a sound mind in a sound body was the foundation on which a child's future should be built, the part-time services of Dr. Alberta S. B. Guibord, a psychiatrist with rare personal qualifications and great technical skill, were employed. All children in the Society's care were given routine psychiatric examinations, the report of which as time went on made a considerable body of knowledge that the Society could share with other Children's Agencies.

Through the Boston Council of Social Agencies there came the suggestion that a federation of three of Boston's Child Placing Agencies, the Boston Children's Aid Society, the Boston Society for the Care of Girls and The Church Home Society, might mean an enlarged service to the community at somewhat less cost and without loss of identity.

A willingness on the part of the Managers to give careful consideration to a plan that might mean better service to children, plus a serious falling off in financial support traceable to post-war conditions, and the failure of an appeal from The Church Home Society to the Bishop and Council for financial aid from the Church's Call Funds, led to the passing of the following vote — "To lay the whole matter before the newly appointed Social Service Department under the Bishop and Council, at its next meeting, asking that the whole question of Diocesan Charities be immediately investigated, and the proposed articles of federation of The Church Home Society with the Boston Children's Aid Society and the Boston Society for the Care of Girls be submitted for their advice."

The Department advised The Church Home Society "to refrain from the contemplated federation" and urged the Bishop

and Council to recognize The Church Home Society as a Diocesan Institution to be placed under the supervision of the Department and to receive financial support from it.

This agreement was consummated late in 1922 and was put into operation early in 1923 — the first financial grant being the sum of \$16,000.

The following excerpts were taken from a report written by Charles M. Rogerson, Secretary of the Department of Social Service. The report was recorded in the Minutes of the Society's Board Meeting in February 1922 and illustrates well the attitude of the Department toward federation.

The Community or Social Worker's point of view inclines toward federation because it tends to avoid duplication of work and of collecting and to produce economy of operation and greater efficiency in the care of children by the community as a whole.

At the moment there are at least six private Children's Agencies in Boston, each doing substantially similar work and all in addition to the work done by the State. The present trend of thought is toward federation because only by such means can the complicated situation in Boston be simplified. From this point of view alone federation might well be favored.

The Church point of view emphasizing the fact that The Church Home is run by Episcopalians exclusively for Episcopal children inclines against federation as tending to subordinate the religious side of the work and because of the belief that a fuller support by the Church can be had if it is prepared to care for its own children through an Agency responsive to the religious aspects of the Work.

These two points of view are not irreconcilable. The work of The Church Home Society must be done in the community and in cooperation with the work done by others. And there is

growing appreciation of the value of sympathetic religious influences in child and family welfare work.

The Qualifications and Conditions necessary for Institutions and Organizations to Become Diocesan and Part of the Social Service Work of the Diocese, as accepted by The Church Home Society were —

QUALIFICATIONS

1. That they shall be plainly useful.
2. That they shall cover the whole Diocese.
3. That persons helped as a rule shall be Episcopalians, or persons without definite religious ties.
4. That the work of the Institution or Organization shall be of a pastoral nature, according to the tenets of the Church.
5. That the Institution or Organization shall fulfill the Conditions prescribed by the Department of Social Service.

CONDITIONS

1. The Bishop of the Diocese always to be President.
2. Board of Directors to be entirely Episcopalian, and administrative staffs generally so.
3. By-laws shall be subject to the approval of the Department of Social Service, and they shall provide that unrestricted principal shall not be expended for current uses, or be pledged for loans, and that any real estate owned and occupied by any Institution or Organization for corporate purposes shall not be mortgaged without the consent of the Department of Social Service first being obtained.
4. Institutions and Organizations to manage and administer their own affairs and funds; their subscription lists and methods of raising current monies to be at the disposition of the Bishop and Council.
5. Institutions and Organizations to make up in the month of

October each year their annual financial budgets for the ensuing year, and present same to the Department of Social Service for its consideration, together with statement of budget expenses up to the first of October of the current year.

6. Institutions and Organizations to be subject to the supervision of the Department of Social Service; the Department to exercise the power of visitor and oversee finances, to have the right to call for any reports they may consider necessary, to make suggestions and offer advice.
7. No financial obligations or deficits of any Institution or Organization to be assumed by the Bishop or Council contracted previous to such Institution or Organization becoming Diocesan, and a part of the Social Service work of the Diocese.

Closer cooperation with the Boston Children's Aid Society and the Boston Society for the Care of Girls prompted the change in location of the office from Boylston Street to No. 24 Mt. Vernon Street, where ample and comfortable quarters were provided for Staff and clients alike — the Staff having grown from one worker in 1913 to twelve full-time and four part-time workers in 1923.

Services to children — routine medical examinations and supervision of all children from admission to discharge, together with mental testing of all children over five years of age, now stood as something positive and constructive against the simple medical care of Institutional days; 2,900 different children, black, white, yellow, contrasted with 210 in 1913, the costs of these services rising from \$17,000 to \$64,000 along with a 57% advance in the cost of living over the same period.

But one opinion clouded the report of strides that had been made in this decade — the question as to the religious training of the children in both their own homes and foster homes. It was conceded that there was probably greater emphasis laid on the continuity of religious instruction and on formal religious ob-

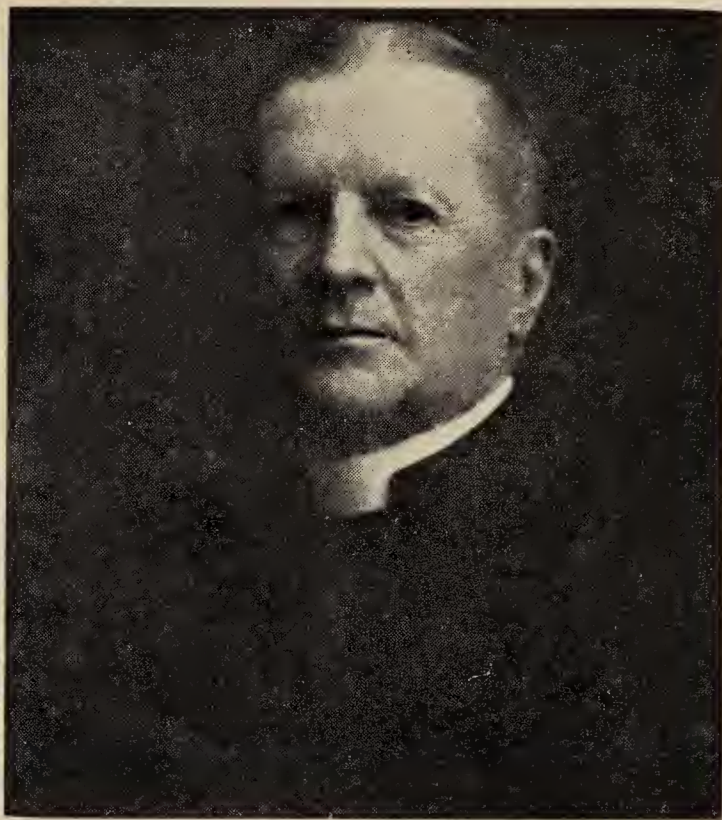
servances under the roof trees of the old Institutions, but it was believed that with the growing relationships with the clergy of the Diocese, bringing them into closer contact with the parents, foster parents and the children themselves, standards of religious care might be raised.

Courageous appraisal of the past decade, and a high hope for the one to come, made Managers and Staff agree that the highest standards of Child Welfare must continue along with a willingness to reject the old and prove the new; that emphasis should be placed on the causes of family breakdown and on family rehabilitation; that visitors should be allotted fewer children, work with them to be more intensive, and with their families, more constructive; that full financial support must be sought from the Bishop and Council under the Department of Social Service — “partial support is confusing and tends to perpetuate the difficulty out of all proportion to expenditures; and that a new name, more truly significant of the purpose of the Society and its connection with the Diocese be given it.”

At this time the first thought waves of Federated Financing for Boston's Social Agencies were put into motion. The Boston Chamber of Commerce requested Agencies to give it their lists of subscribers, amounts subscribed, and methods of financing. Arguments for and against Federation were presented at the Society's meetings, the Managers inviting the executives of other Agencies to discuss the question with them. On receiving the Chamber of Commerce's report, a committee was appointed to consider the project further with the Chamber's committee. Dr. Brackett of the Board of Managers raised the question “whether we, as a Diocesan Institution, could join in community financing, lest it alienate the interest of the Episcopal Church, but if other religious elements join in this plan we should carefully consider our action.” The report from the final meeting with the Chamber of Commerce showed that the majority of Agencies was opposed to Federated Financing.



MRS. HENRY H. FAY



THE RT. REV. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, D.D.

The active work of a great team ended in 1925 when Bishop Lawrence and Mrs. Fay resigned as President and Vice-President of The Church Home Society — Bishop Charles L. Slattery, D.D., the Bishop of the Diocese, succeeding to the Presidency and Mrs. Charles Russell Peck to the Vice-Presidency. An appreciation of their signal and valuable services was written into the Minutes as follows —

“ With keen regret and grateful recollection of help and service rendered we record the resignation of Bishop Lawrence, President of The Church Home Society since 1893. He has been to the Society a great leader, encouraging every forward move. The remembrance of this leadership and of the happy personal ties of many years, will be to the Managers a source of gratitude, of joy and of renewed endeavor.

Although remaining an active member on the Board of Managers, Mrs. Fay relinquished the office of the vice-presidency

early last fall. For nearly twenty-five years she has been a Manager of the Society. For seventeen years she has been the leader in its management, in the earlier days as President of the Board of Managers, and later, after the Boards of Trustees and Managers were consolidated, as a Vice-President and Chairman of the Executive Committee. During this time the Society has changed its method of care of children from an institution to placing-out of children in Church homes. To all this progress Mrs. Fay has brought marked intelligence, sympathy and an untiring devotion. For such service of leadership in both length of time and character, the associates of Mrs. Fay express sincere gratitude. They rejoice that she continues a Manager."

The agreement entered into in 1922 between the Bishop and Council and The Church Home Society, whereby the Society was recognized as a Diocesan Institution under the supervision of the Diocesan Department of Social Service, and received partial financial support (one fourth) from Diocesan funds, did not work out satisfactorily — "Diocesan connection with partial appropriation being repressing to the Society's publicity and financial effort."

Dwindling current income and mounting deficits forced the Society to face curtailment of its services to children. There was a proposal to limit the work to diagnostic and referral service without placement or treatment, the emphasis to be on educational and preventive work in the children's own homes and parishes.

After profound and soul-searching study, evaluation and debate, the Society again chose, as in 1913, the forward-looking and more difficult way — to move on, to expand the present services to include the now nationally organized work for older girls known as The Church Mission of Help (which organization was seeking

establishment in the Diocese of Massachusetts), and to ask for entire support from Diocesan funds, the alternative to this support being an organized publicity and money raising campaign, seeking to raise \$150,000 over a period of three years.

The Bishop and Council, hard pressed for funds, could not undertake full support of the Society and advised delay in embarking on an expanded service “until reasonably certain that the funds were secure.”

This very real impasse was surmounted by the Society’s securing through the Department of Social Service an amendment simplifying the “Conditions” qualifying a Diocesan Institution, by which it was to be made clear beyond question that the responsibility for control and administration of an Institution was to be in the management of such Institution whether or not it received a Diocesan grant of money.

The amended “Conditions,” being those under which the Society continues to function today are:

1. The Bishop of the Diocese having ecclesiastical authority shall always be Honorary President of such Institutions.
2. Boards of Directors or Managers to be entirely Episcopalian and Administrative Staffs generally so.
3. Such Institutions shall be subject to the supervision of the Department of Social Service, such Department to exercise the powers of visitor, to have the right to call for any reports it may consider necessary, to make suggestions and offer advice;

together with a statement made later on the use of unrestricted funds which reads —

“That this Department holds that the use of unrestricted funds by any Agency is a matter of business judgment, in the discretion of the Agency, and therefore that the Department

would approve the use of unrestricted funds by The Church Home Society if the Society should deem such use to be necessary.”

The By-laws of the Society revised at this time vested authority for the control of the Agency more completely in the Board of Directors, the newly adopted name, replacing Board of Managers. The Bishop of the Diocese having been made Honorary President, the active President became a layman.

The Society then embarked on a revised and expanded program of service, to include work for “young people” (Church Mission of Help). A Special Extension Fund of \$15,000 for three years’ publicity and money raising was underwritten and subscribed by special givers.

The office was again moved from No. 24 to No. 41 Mt. Vernon Street along with the Children’s Aid Society’s, and the two Agencies entered into a second joint project — a Joint Clothing Bureau.

The Church Home Society was a Charter Member of the Child Welfare League of America, a national organization, having in 1927 a membership of 136 Children’s Agencies selected throughout the United States and Canada for their approved standards of service.

Dr. C. C. Carstens, formerly General Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was the first Executive Director of the League.

From the beginning, almost, the League had two functions — to advise on questions of policy and standards, strengthening the Societies’ own judgment; and to act as intermediary between Agencies needing inter-agency service.

Today membership in the Child Welfare League of America has become a “hall mark” of an Agency’s standing in the community.

Bishop Thos. E. Davies, D.D., of the Diocese of Western Massachusetts, in a letter to The Church Home Society enclosed the following Resolution passed in Convention on May 18, 1927 —

“That the Convention of the Diocese of Western Massachusetts hereby expresses the confidence in and appreciation of the splendid service by The Church Home Society; and that since the Diocese feels unable to contribute toward the work of The Church Home Society, that the Society be released from all responsibility for the Diocese of Western Massachusetts, and that the Diocese of Western Massachusetts relinquish financial interest in The Church Home Society, or any representation on the governing body.”

This decision of Western Massachusetts was accepted by the Society, which for years had felt unable to do satisfactory case work in an area so far from its eastern headquarters.



The Society then withdrew from the territory of Western Massachusetts and limited its services to the boundaries of the Diocese of Massachusetts — from the Worcester County line on

the west to the tip of Cape Cod on the east; and from the New Hampshire line on the north to the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket on the south.

The extensive publicity, educational and money raising campaigns were carried on for three years — 1927-1930. They embraced the organizing and staging of elaborate social benefits, contests and entertainments; full scale newspaper publicity, and a Diocesan-wide speaker's program under the Chairmanship of Mr. Charles R. Nutter, a member of the Board. Through these projects the Society and its work became better known than ever before in its history.

A mailing list for publicity purposes of over 4000 names was built up.

Financial contributions were doubled and the total income of the Society was substantially increased.

A group of parish volunteers called Associates, representative of over one hundred parishes, was organized.

One of the by-products of the increased publicity was the Seal or "trademark" of the Society which was chosen by a Committee of Judges from over seventy-five suggestions made by people from parishes throughout the Diocese. The idea which was selected for the Seal was born in the active mind of Miss Florence A. Chase, the Head of the Boston Folk Industries of Fayette Street, Boston, and a warm and interested friend of the Society's.

Miss Chase's idea was rounded into shape by Miss Genevieve M. Thomas, a Boston sculptor. This beautiful Seal is today widely known and recognized throughout the whole country as the Emblem of The Church Home Society, depicting now, as when it was created, the wide range of the Society's work with infants, children and young people. The fruit of the tree symbolizes the fruit of the character of life, and the radiance of the Cross permeates the whole picturization of the Society's endeavor to provide home life, religious education, vocational training, health, recreation, and, thereby, character.

The opening of The Penny Wise Thrift Shop was a second by-product of the increased publicity campaign. Organized by some of the Board Members of the three organizations which worked with men, women and children in the Diocese of Massachusetts — The Episcopal City Mission, The House of Mercy and The Church Home Society, for the purpose of raising money through the sale of used articles of all kinds, The Penny Wise Thrift Shop was, and continues to be, a remarkable cooperative endeavor, and a stimulating project for Associates in their parishes.

A third by-product was the Contest for a new name for the Society — newspaper publicity for which flooded the Judges with ideas and suggestions. However, when the shouting and the tumult ceased, it was decided that no suggestion more clearly or succinctly described the Society's past service and its plan for future service, than the now well-known title The Church Home Society for the Care of Children of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In the year 1929 a disagreement again occurred between the Society and the Diocese regarding the wisdom and timeliness of a proposed Endowment Campaign, seemingly necessary because of lack of full Diocesan support. Again the Diocesan Council questioned the plan, the rejection of which cost the Society a considerable turnover in Board and Staff members, including the resignation of the Executive Director, the majority of members, however, choosing to pursue the Church-Related Way — to remain a Diocesan Institution, receiving partial financial support.

The following excerpts were taken from a Resolution passed in the February 1930 meeting of the Board of Directors —

Resolved, That it is with deep regret that this Board accepts the resignation of Miss Katharine P. Hewins. She has been chief executive of this Society since May, 1913, and during this time has rendered distinguished service not only to this Society, but to the whole Diocese. Because of her vision, judgment and

untiring efforts to make effective in this small Church enterprise the best standards in child care, this Society has become one of the best child-caring agencies in the country.

Resolved, That we deem it a privilege to have had Miss Hewins' leadership these many years, and that all who have worked closely with her will miss the stimulus of her courageous and uncompromising devotion to the best in social work and in life.

As 1930 ushered in the end of three-quarters of a century of service The Church Home Society found itself bereft of a President and an Executive Director; relationships with the Diocesan Council, the Department of Social Service, which was undergoing reorganization, and the Diocese were strained; cooperation with the clergy of the Diocese was at a low ebb. These were the early years of the great depression and economically they were taking their toll in the Diocese of Massachusetts and throughout the whole country.

Meantime The Church Home Society with a well-organized, professionally disciplined staff moved on under the direction of Miss M. Ruth Haseltine, Acting Executive Director. The Board, fired with consecration and zeal, with the First Vice-President, Mrs. Morton P. Prince, serving in the capacity of President, set the course as follows:

“There are four principal objectives to be aimed at at the present time by the Board. *1st.* to engage a new Executive Director; *2nd.* to find a President; *3rd.* to establish, improve and strengthen the relationships between The Church Home Society and the Diocese; *4th.* to watch our expenditures and to increase our contributions.”

The interregnum lasted six months. In September 1930 Ralph Sheldon Barrow, B.S. University of Alabama, Harvard School of Social Ethics and Harvard Law School, assumed the office of Executive Director. Mr. Barrow's previous experiences lay in the Juvenile Court of Jefferson County, Alabama, where he served as Chief Probation Officer; in the Alabama Children's Aid Society,

as its Executive; in the Connecticut Children's Aid Society as its Executive Secretary. An active layman in the Diocese of Connecticut, Mr. Barrow served on many Church and Community planning boards, including Community Chests and Councils. He served in the First World War as an Ensign in the U. S. Navy.

In November of 1930, Lincoln Baylies, a member of Emmanuel Church, Boston, became President of the Society, bringing to it the sound traditions of another fine old Boston family and the experience of a successful business executive. So began a spirited relationship between President and Executive Director which lasted through two decades.

By the end of 1930 the roster of the Board of Directors, and of the Staff, was completed — 26 Board Members, 23 Staff Members; Intake Policies were liberalized; cooperative relationships with the Department of Social Service were intensified; interdependency between clergy, parishioners, and the Society was fostered; publicity and interpretation were given new direction and a broadened base for financial support was launched. Fearlessly and eagerly, moved by a high purpose, the Board and Staff faced the future.

On the death of Bishop Slattery in 1930 Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, D.D., became Honorary President of the Society. Shortly thereafter he met with the Board Members, charging them to rise to their high privilege of serving God's less fortunate children under the standard of the Church; to go out into the Diocese with the "good news." He commended the Board for its plan for an intensive financial campaign to secure \$16,000 from new contributors and so broaden the base of giving. (\$23,000 in new money and renewals was the result of this effort.) He proclaimed *Church Home Society Sunday* throughout the Diocese, when special prayers were offered and printed material on the Society's work distributed. The beautiful prayer which follows was written by Bishop Sherrill and sent by him to the clergy of the Diocese —

"O Lord, Jesus Christ, who said, 'Suffer the little children to

come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven,' we pray thee for The Church Home Society, that thy spirit may rest upon officers and workers. Especially we pray for the children that their needs may be met with wisdom and love. Grant that all of us may realize that in this service we are serving thee, who, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, art One God, world without end. Amen."

The Publicity Program having been extensive in character in the past now became intensive. Public benefits, etc., were given up and a form of educational publicity and interpretation was substituted for them under the direction of Mrs. Ralph Barrow, the wife of the Executive Director. Mrs. Barrow, with professional experience in Child Welfare and its interpretation, planned and executed the vehicle "The C. H. S. Courier," through which the written interpretation was carried. As a volunteer member of the Staff, and for many years as a Board member, Mrs. Barrow acted as the *Courier's* editor.

The Speaker's Bureau was enlarged; engagements with parishes as a whole and with parish organizations eager for facts concerning The C. H. S. were filled; active participation in the Men's and Women's Divisions of the Church Service League and the Diocesan Department of Social Service was established.

As people living in coastal areas buttress their shore lines in the lull between outgoing and incoming high tides, so The Church Home Society, mid-way in the Depression, undertook to strengthen its services to children.

The Case Committee under the able leadership of Mrs. Edith M. H. Baylor, a member of the Board and Supervisor of Placement in the Boston Children's Aid Association, in addition to its work with less privileged children, dealt more and more with families who were going through deep suffering and were finding it difficult to ask and accept assistance from others.

Intensive work was done by a hard-pressed staff in the Department of Advice and Assistance with children in their own homes,

to relieve the acuteness of the strain and stress, and to stem the tide beating against family life and threatening family breakdown.

Clergymen from all over the Diocese used The Church Home Society as a “clearing house” for problems within their parishes concerning children and young people, and, out of this cooperation, there came a deepened understanding of human suffering, human needs, and the ways in which they could be met, resolved, and, when possible, prevented.

At this time Dr. Alberta S. B. Guibord resigned as Director of the Psychiatric Department, but the Department continued to function two years longer under the direction of Dr. Rose C. Munro, pediatrician and psychiatrist. It was discontinued after 1932. Its trail blazing was finished. Community Clinics — the Judge Baker Guidance Center; the Habit Clinic; the New England Home for Little Wanderers; the Massachusetts General Hospital, offered their services to The Church Home Society and a new era of agency interdependence and specialization was begun.

1932 was indeed the year of retrenchment for The Church Home and the majority of Boston's Social Agencies, which along with Social Agencies throughout the nation were groping in the darkness of the Depression.

All of Boston's Agencies suffered in common from a lack of funds (The Church Home Society faced a peak deficit as foster home care grew heavier.) The priority of need became so controversial that the Boston Council of Social Agencies, now qualifying for authoritative leadership under the direction of Roy M. Cushman, proposed a “Joint Financial Drive” — the proposal supported by the mounting popularity and success of the Community Chest idea.

The Church Home Society, with a firm place in the Council as a member of the Children's Group, caring for that segment of the Community's children who were Episcopalians; functioning under accepted high community standards; possessing an im-

pressive mailing list of contributors and a well-publicized name, was entitled to admission in the "Joint Drive" along with other non-denominational and Church-related Agencies. It was one of over one hundred Agencies to approve the Campaign plan which was launched in 1933 as the "Boston Emergency Relief Campaign." The Church Home Society was allotted a "Quota" of \$23,000, comparable to the amount of its 1931 subscriptions.

The apparent success of the Campaign, reassuring those who had feared the loss of the Agency's identity and who doubted the wisdom of joint giving, plus the wholehearted support of many Episcopalians in the Diocese, encouraged The Church Home Society to participate in the *Boston Emergency Relief Campaign of 1934*.

In these years of adversity The Church Home Society grew strong. The relationships with the Diocese in parishes and parish organizations were more closely knit — a common loyalty against a common misfortune.

The Church's Call fell short of its goal, but The Church Home Society's allotment was not cut; local needs were unprecedented and parishes had to economize, yet gifts to The C. H. S. from parish groups increased. In spite of these heartening facts, other sources of income decreased — income from invested funds; individual contributions; reimbursements from parents — and the Society's Budget was cut by \$10,000. Rent, salaries, board were cut. The number of children at board was reduced, while the children helped and supervised in their own homes increased. The Children's Aid Association and The Church Home Society entered into joint saving plans — purchasing larger quantities of clothing and office supplies at wholesale, and sharing travelling expenses.

Seeking a way for the future of Boston's philanthropic agencies the two Emergency Relief Campaigns were evaluated by a committee headed by Mr. J. W. Farley, General Chairman of the 1934 Campaign. Six possible suggestions were made —

1. Each charity to obtain its own funds without any common plan.
2. Each charity to obtain, separately, what funds it can and then have a joint campaign, if necessary to make up the deficits.
3. A joint campaign on substantially the same basis as this year (1934).
4. A joint campaign, but excluding certain charities or certain classes of charities.
5. A joint campaign on the same general plan as this year (1934), but prior thereto making all possible consolidations and economies, and with some arrangement so that those living in the Metropolitan area can be more successfully approached.
6. A permanent and continuous arrangement for joint campaigns, with appropriate arrangements to determine participants, budgets, quotas, etc.

A unanimous vote by the Society's Board placed the Society firmly against the suggestion that "each charity obtain its own funds without any common plan" and affirmatively for the way which was "best for Boston's Social Work as a whole." Specifically the Board voted to approve *Point 5* with a tendency toward *Point 6*, and so went the Community tide, turning to the Community Fund plan under Council of Social Agencies' auspices as the most practicable method of raising funds and the fairest method for their allotment.

The 1935 Campaign was preceded by a study of Boston's Social and Health Agencies, made by competent National Agencies — the Child Welfare League of America for the Children's Agencies — resulting in proposals for "economies and consolidations." The recommendation to The Church Home Society was that the Agency continue endeavoring to make its special contribution to children's work in Boston. There was the additional suggestion that "the two Episcopal Agencies, the House of Mercy and The Church Home Society, consider further coordination and possible amalgamation."

Following this the two Agencies, under the aegis of the Diocesan Department of Social Service, participated in a joint study of their work with unmarried mothers and their babies, conducted by Miss L. Josephine Webster, Executive of the Vermont Children's Aid Society. The findings affirmed the wisdom of "further coordination." For two years (1936-1937) Joint Case Meetings were held; intake of unmarried mothers was coalesced; pre-natal and post-natal care in foster homes, versus institutional care, was increased. During this two-year period a small number of Episcopal girls seeking care in the House of Mercy seemed to indicate a trend away from the need of this institution. In 1944 the House of Mercy was closed and the casework for Episcopal girls was taken over by The Church Home Society, the House of Mercy continuing to give counsel and financial support.

The Church Home Society was asked by the Department of Social Service and the Women's Division of the Church Service League to become the *Central Clearing House* for the Diocese, to serve as the Agency to which any Social Service Organization within the Diocese, any clergyman, or any man, woman or child might turn for information and direction concerning the Social Casework problems which confronted them.

The Department then asked The Church Home Society's Publicity Department to prepare and have printed a booklet to be called "Social Service Resources of the Protestant Episcopal Church within the Diocese of Massachusetts."

There were at this time in the Diocese some thirty Church-related Social Service Agencies and Institutions. Each one of these was visited; its services tabulated and local Agencies were asked to become Clearing Houses. A Seal was made to illustrate these various Diocesan services. It is used today in 1955 as the emblem under which all printed matter from the Diocesan Department of Social Service is issued — a description of



which may be of interest to those who are not aware of its significance —

“Bound up in the bundle of life — sailors, doctors, nurses, soldiers, criminals, negroes, the sick, the blind, young mothers and their babies, men of the country, men of industry, old men and old women and little children — strangely alike these latter, ‘for the world seems much the same to those who leave it behind as to those who have but taken the first step on its circular stairway.’

“Caught up in the broken circles of life — these people, yet over and beyond the complexities, the inequalities, the shadows of life, there stands the Cross of Christ, its eager arms stretched out to free men from their chains, to gather and bind the broken circles and make them whole.”

The booklet was sent to every clergyman in the Diocese; Bishop Sherrill in his foreword asking them to “keep this booklet at hand for constant reference. All of these agencies are here to be used wisely and intelligently. A clergyman is a priest and a prophet, but in addition he is a social service worker in the name of his Master.”

A few years later The Church Home Society prepared other pamphlets for the Department — “A Plan for a Parish Social Service Committee,” an interpretation of Social Service to a Parish, illustrating the ways in which Parish Social Service needs could be met and the ministry of laymen strengthened, and “What of Our Children in Wartime?”

The Rev. Howard P. Kellett, Executive Secretary of the Department of Social Service, in sending the former to the Clergy quoted from Dr. Norman B. Nash’s pamphlet, “The Parish As A Social Instrument” — “If God sent His Son into the world not to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved, then the Church, the body of his Son, must concern herself both with making men fit for society and with making society fit for men.”

The Episcopal Churches of Lawrence, Massachusetts, feeling the backwash of the Depression in unemployment, sickness, torn and broken family life, turned to the Department of Social Service for counsel and help, and the Department asked The Church Home Society for a trained social worker who would collaborate with the rectors of the Lawrence Churches and would work among their parish families. The Society added Miss Millicent Becker to its staff and assigned her to the Lawrence project, to work under the Society's supervision, the Department meeting her salary.

In June of 1938 Miss Becker and Miss Haseltine, the Society's casework supervisor, were killed in an automobile accident on their return from a Child Welfare Conference in New York.

The four short months of Miss Becker's splendid services to Lawrence's burdened and discouraged Episcopal families stood as a testimony of her skill and her humility. She first became acquainted with Community Social Service agencies. She then began visiting the distressed families of the parishes, listening to their problems, to the circumstances out of which they had grown; to the gallant fights that some of them had fought. Sometimes she met defeat; more often she surprised into flame old dreams, old ambitions, old beliefs in self-help. She counselled with people. She directed them or led them to the organized community agencies which were equipped to give them the services they needed, such as temporary relief; medical care; vocational guidance; mental strengthening; reëmployment in old, or in wholly new fields.

During the long, hard Winter and Spring, the Churches, through their eager, coöperative clergymen, and their laymen, who had been inspired by the clergymen and Miss Becker to give volunteer service, furnished the needy families with that spiritual power so essential to the rehabilitation of their lives.

More and more as understanding grew within the Churches of their real relation to Social Work, moneys from Discretionary

Funds were directed to the community agencies. Through them permanent plans, for family after family, gradually replaced the temporary and often footless relief which previously had been given.

As an appreciation of Miss Haseltine's eleven years of service with the Society, there was written into the Minutes — "She was sanely conservative, deeply grounded in the sanctities of religion, believing in the fundamental American traditions and institutions, with an understanding of and respect for the new and a rare ability to blend it into the old."

At the end of this same year Mr. Harold Amory, who had succeeded Mr. Baylies as President, was killed when thrown from his horse. To the Board and Staff and to the children with whom he came in contact at various Children's Services, Mr. Amory was a warm friend and an unselfish and inspiring leader.

Mr. Baylies again was made President of the Society.

Mindful of the Future

Facing the fact that The Church Home Society, along with other Private or Voluntary Agencies, was receiving but a portion of its financial support from the Greater Boston Community Fund, the Board renewed its efforts to increase the Endowment Fund, using the *Courier* and *The Church Militant* (through advertisement) as media.

"A Will is a solemn matter, even with men whose life is given up to business, and who are by habit mindful of the future," and the Society, before encouraging people to think well of The Church Home Society's work in drawing up their Wills, looked back into the Testaments which had built the Endowment Fund and this is what it found out about the first Bequest —

“ I, Abby A. Means, of Amherst, New Hampshire, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, and yet mindful of the uncertainty of life, do publish and declare this my last will and testament. . . . To the Home for Orphan and Destitute Children now located in Charles Street, Boston, I bequeath the sum of one thousand dollars.”

Who was this Abby A. Means who made the Home a beneficiary in her Will drawn in 1857?

We searched the records in our Commonwealth's Department of Vital Statistics. Failing to find that which we sought, we turned to Bishop Lawrence for help. “ Out of childhood memories and family records ” the following statements came:

“ In 1855-1858 Jeremiah Mason, a distinguished lawyer, lived next door to my step-Grandmother Lawrence in Colonnade Row, now West Street and Tremont Street, where Chandler's Store stands.

“ Jeremiah Mason's wife was Mary Means of Amherst, New Hampshire.

“ Amos Lawrence had married twice. . . . His first wife had a daughter Susanna. His second wife was Nancy Means of Amherst, New Hampshire. She had a sister Abby.

“ Susanna married Charles Mason, son of Jeremiah. He was a clergyman. After Susanna's death, he came to Boston to live and became the rector of Grace Church. He founded The Church Home Society.

“ Abby Means spent much of her time with her sister, Nancy Means Lawrence. She was naturally interested in the founding of The Church Home Society.”

And so to the Probate Court of Amherst, New Hampshire, from which the extract of Abby A. Means' will was taken!

The Endowment Fund

BEQUESTS

1858	Miss Abby A. Means	\$1,000	1884	Mrs. Emmeline F. Babcock	2,000
1859	Miss Horton	500	1885	Hollis Moore	1,000
1860 — 1870					
1860	Joseph B. Whall	4,000	1886	George A. Chaffee	100
1862	Mary P. Townsend	250		Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler	777
1863	Miss Sarah Greene	4,750	1886	Charles O. Whitmore	2,000
1864	D. Denney Rice	1,000		Mrs. Susan F. Eastburn ..	300
	Miss A. M. Jeffries	377	1887	Mrs. Sarah Ellen Haynes ..	691
1865	Miss Martha Sever	500	1888	Mrs. Mary M. McGregor ...	500
1867	Mrs. Amos Lawrence	940		Charles G. Emmons	500
	Mrs. Lydia Tuttle			Heirs of Mrs. David Sears .	500
	Fessenden	500		Henry Homer Linder	1,000
	J. Sullivan Warren	6,880	1889	Mrs. James B. Dow	100
	Miss E. Codman	100		Mr. and Mrs. James B. Dow	22,275
1868	Grace Church	300		Susan O. B. Dehon	1,000
	Mrs. Abigail Loring	6,271	1890 — 1900		
	Mrs. Susan F. Ladd	1,000	1890	Miss Jane Mason	500
1869	Miss Betsey Clark	369		Memory of Stephen G.	
	Caroline Burroughs	188		De Blois	500
	Rev. George C. Shepard ...	4,700		The Rev. Charles	
	Miss Harriet Darling	100		Mason, D.D.	4,000
1870 — 1880					
1871	Foster Waterman	1,000	1891	Dr. John H. Dix	1,003
	Otis Daniell	5,000		Mrs. Amelia Milton	500
1872	Mrs. Amos A. Lawrence ...	10,000	1892	Mrs. Mary Ann Eliot	100
	Mrs. Rebecca B. Hayward .	102		Mrs. Eleanor J. W. Baker .	5,090
1873	Miss Eliza Burroughs	420	1894	Frederick William Everett	500
	Miss Susan L. Thompson ..	500		Mrs. Abby W. Little	
	John Henry Eastburn	5,000		(Memory Delia Davidson)	1,000
1874	Rev. George D. Miles	506		Miss Ann Caroline Everett	500
	Sumner Howe	4,552	1895	Henry C. Hutchins	1,000
	Benjamin Tyler Reed	5,000		Mrs. Augustus Lowell	2,000
1875	Mrs. Charlotte Whipple	1,000	1896	Mrs. Anne Bates	500
1876	George E. Hatton	933		Mrs. Sarah Dodd	131
	James M. Beebe	10,000	1897	Mrs. Joseph W. Clark	5,000
	Mrs. Anne H. Richards	200		Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer	5,000
1877	Mrs. Anne J. Phillips	1,000	1898	Col. William L. Chase	8,376
1878	Dr. W. W. Morland	1,697	1899	Richard Dillon	8,134
	Thomas M. Coffin	3,098	1900 — 1910		
	Mrs. Sarah Ellen Mason ..	5,000	1900	Miss Charlotte Cotting	1,072
	Miss Caroline L. W. French	500		Miss Mary E. Cotting	1,000
	Mrs. Harriet L. McVickar .	196		Trinity Church, Boston,	
1879	Robert Means Mason	15,000		gift to Permanent Fund ..	2,000
	Mrs. Elizabeth Morton	1,000		Edward D. Peters	1,000
1880 — 1890					
1880	William Horton, D.D.	4,897		Mrs. Maria M. Curtis	250
1881	Rev. Dexter Potter	500		Margaret A. Lavery	311
	Mrs. Catherine A.			James Wood	1,000
	Grantham	200	1901	John Davis Williams	
	Anna S. C. Prince	17,912		French	16,891
1882	Hon. E. R. Mudge	5,000		Mrs. Lydia C. Bates	300
	Mrs. Emeline Lewis	200	1902	Mrs. Richard S. Fay	1,000
	Richard S. Fay	2,000		William M. Connor	200
1883	Miss Mary B. Baury	2,000	1903	Miss Mary L. Baldwin	1,000
	Mrs. Lucy Lee Chickering	3,000		Mrs. Nathaniel Walker	500
			1904	Joseph H. Center	1,000
				Robert Charles Billings ...	2,000
			1906	Mrs. Samuel Eliot	2,000
				Emily M. Eliot	2,000
			1907	Louisa Briggs Stanwood ..	6,150

1910 — 1920

1910	Mrs. Agnes L. Rice	9,000
	The Rev. Arthur Lawrence	5,000
	Mrs. Edward Cordis	500
1911	Hollis Moore	800
1912	Arthur J. C. Sowdon	1,000
1913	Sarah E. Cazenove	31,892
	Miss Blanche Shimmin ...	1,000
1914	Mary Retz	200
1915	Joseph E. Storey	8,974
	Benjamin Leeds	50,000
1916	Emeline Cheney	3,000
	Jonathan Eastman Pecker .	950
	Charles E. Dunham	16,351
	Sophronia S. Sunbury	365

1920 — 1930

1920	Harriette Mason Rodman .	1,000
	Sarah C. Townsend	1,000
1922	Alexander S. McLean	2,271
	Maria E. Daniell	2,000
1923	Agnes W. Van Brunt	5,000
	Margaret S. Rice	1,030
	William U. Moulton	25,274
	Ellen T. Barnard	25
	Florence Moulton Schaeffer	8,230
1924	Mary Hale Coffin	25
1925	The Rev. Arthur H. Wright	200
	Charles J. Mason	50
1926	Elizabeth F. Harvey	2,000
	E. Pierson Beebe	10,000
	Susan H. Miller	1,901
1927	Harry Burnett	2,500
	Mary Frances Drown	20,764
	Emma Cartwright Knight .	200
1928	Maria E. Hatch	10,000
	Ella S. Jewell	8,833
	Susan Connell	100
1929	Amelia H. Dyer	4,680
	Ida M. Mason	5,000

1930 — 1940

1930	Dora A. Collins	3,010
	Clara P. Glidden	100
1931	Martha S. Reed	500
	Barbara Schneider	100
	Ellen F. Mason	8,000
1932	Abby R. Loring	3,404
1933	Flora E. MacGlaughlin	1,000
	Gertrude F. Sharpe	687
	Elizabeth L. Mitchell	500
	Caroline C. Schneider	300
1934	Anna L. Shurtleff	250
	Margaret Sullivan	210
	Sarah E. Bent	483
	Annie C. Bayles	500
1935	Elizabeth Jackson	8,110
	Della Chace Butler	3,251

1935	Maria T. B. Hopkins	10,000
1936	Caryl Peabody Lovejoy ...	500
	Harriet O. Coombs	503
1938	Anonymous	2,812
	Jennie Milliken Alden	10,418
1940	Anonymous	1,000

1940 — 1950

1942	Mary J. Badger	555
1943	Grace Jones	47
	Fanny M. Murray	1,500
	Florence E. Burke	500
	Charles D. Sias	5,000
	Frank O. Hurter	1,087
1944	Mary B. DeBlois	300
	Sylvia Skidmore	18
	Edmund Q. Sylvester	1,500
	Elizabeth Pflüger	18
	Holly B. Lee	18
1945	Helen P. Harvison	1,000
	Fanny M. Murray	457
	Camilla C. Davenport	1,000
	Mary M. Knight	200
1946	Elizabeth Elliot Fay	4,485
	Mary Estelle Clapp	3,770
	Theodora I. Ayer	2,000
	Frances L. Rogers	8,905
	H. Lawton Blanchard	2,150
	Anonymous	200
	Mary Frances Drown	1,092
	Betsy J. Bowles	9,798
	Margery E. MacFarlane ...	7,705
	Charles F. Ayer	424
1947	Marion T. Shepard	1,000
	Anonymous "In Memory of Christopher"	100
1948	Anonymous	520
	Josephine Ellicott	1,000
1949	Caroline Farrington Clark Memorial	800
	Anonymous	102
1950	Eugenia Tiffany	1,000
	Amy J. Bird	3,171
	Anonymous	117
1951	Lawrence Coolidge	1,000
	Helen D. L. Bisbee	1,000
	John Hammond Blodgett ..	24,451
	Anonymous	100
1952	Direxa A. Pearson	906
	George Shaw	200
	Ellen Mitchell (In Memoriam)	250
	Dorothy Rand Worman ...	10,742
	Anonymous	196
1953	Mary Flower Speiden Foster	1,000
	Florence L. Macdonald ...	1,500
	Georgia A. Randall	500
	Anonymous	192

The general purpose and policy of The Church Home Society's Board of Directors is to safely invest the capital bequests, using the income only for current expenses.

From the Book of Common Prayer

“ The Minister is ordered, from time to time, to advise the People, whilst they are in health, to make Wills arranging for the disposal of their temporal goods, and, when of ability, to leave Bequests for religious and charitable uses.”

Form of Bequest

I give and bequeath to The Church Home Society for the Care of Children of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Boston, Massachusetts, incorporated in the year 1858, the sum of \$. to be applied to the general uses of said Corporation.

The Board, mindful of the future of its Staff, approved the principle of Contributory Old Age Insurance and went on record as favoring the passage of Legislation then before Congress (1940), an amendment to the Social Security Act including non-profit Agencies in the Old Age provision of the Social Security Act. The Congress, however, did not enact this Legislation until 1950.

In 1945 the Church Home Society with sixty-five of the Greater Boston Community Fund Agencies became a Charter and Contributing Member of the National Health and Welfare Retirement Association and the first far-seeing Retirement Plan for non-profit Welfare Agencies was begun.

The Second World War —

“ The Frog Pond, Boston, July 1940 — Running water. A thousand jets of water rimming an oval bowl. Voices, Italian, Irish, Polish, Jewish, American. Gay voices; carefree voices. Voices without fear. Voices of America's children at play.

The Serpentine, London, July 1940 — Water. Its surface unbroken save for the reflection of great silver balloons — defense balloons — with their trailing arms of magnetic steel, silent partners of Britain's fighting and bombing planes. The Serpentine, where British children played; where mother ducks and their ducklings commanded the respect of British Bobbies. The Serpentine — mirror for the vagaries of an English sky.

The Frog Pond and the Serpentine — symbols of a free America and a shackled Europe. Symbols of American and European childhood today.”

The United States Committee for the Care of European Children, operating through the United States Children's Bureau, with the authority of the United States Government, planned to bring to this country great numbers of British children, together with French, Belgian and Dutch children, in so far as the immigration quotas of those countries would allow, thus to protect them from the terrors of war, from famine and from death, and to save them for their families and their native lands.

Regional Committees were formed — the New England Committee with Alfred F. Whitman, Executive Secretary of the Boston Children's Aid Association as Chairman; Cheney C. Jones, Superintendent of the New England Home for Little Wanderers, Chairman of the Committee on Group and Emergency Care, and Ralph Barrow, Executive Director of The Church Home Society, Chairman of the Committee on Child Care.

Bishop Sherrill asked The Church Home Society to be *the* Diocesan center for all matters relating to European children, a letter from him so informing all clergymen in the Diocese.

The *Boston Transcript* sponsored a plan to raise money and to find foster homes through its daily columns, and as the great wave of responses flowed in, the *Transcript's* Committee pooled its resources with those of the New England Committee, furnishing volunteer workers and most generous financial help to be used for the expenses of travel — meeting of boats in New York and Montreal, transportation of children to Boston, and temporary care of children pending their placement in foster homes.

Backed by the Board and a Staff strong and resolute in its willingness to sacrifice self and time, the Society accepted for supervision fifty-four of the 250 placed British children, without added expense and with no lessening of service to The Society's own children. Two new workers were added to the Staff, both trained, one giving her services, the other's salary being met by a "friend of The C. H. S."

By the end of 1945 all fifty-four of the children had returned to England — to their parents, or to a parent; to houses they once knew as home, or to entirely new locations, depending upon the area from which they had come and the destruction that had been wrought upon it. A high level of care had been given them in their American foster homes. During the awful years of separation from their own families, relationships were kept green, foster parents and the Society's workers becoming warmly acquainted with the children's own parents through letters and pictures that shuttled back and forth across the Atlantic. Many of the children were given exceptional educational advantages, including college work and the development of latent talents in the Arts.

Young ambassadors, these Britishers, who at an early age had tasted and shared adversity, who gave to young Americans new values of stability, solidarity and sacrifice, and who carried back to England the rare good-will of a still young and free country.

"Now God be praised who matched us for this hour!" No one related to The Church Home Society during the terrible

years of the War will forget, nor would they have forgone, the thrilling experience of working with the British children.

The exigencies brought on by our country's entrance into the War were felt in the day by day work of the Society — the possible drafting of the Staff for the Armed Services and for disaster relief; training for the evacuation and emergency care of children; safeguarding of the Society's records, storing old, making duplicates of current records and storing them in accessible places.

Rationing on all fronts demanded a further paring of expenses; transportation difficulties affected the stocking of The Penny Wise Thrift Shop's shelves by the Associates and lessened sales and income. Transportation, plus the fact that the Society now had so many infants (war babies) in care, and so many older children with disturbed personalities in distant institutions, brought an end to the Annual Children's Services which had been celebrated by children, parents, foster parents, Board and Staff since the days in South Boston.

The C. H. S. pointed with pride to its 65 young men and young women serving in the Armed Services of our country — one having attained the rank of Lt. Commander.

During these tense times The Society was asked by the State Division of Child Guardianship and the New Orleans Children's Home — an Episcopal institution — to give two workers "in-service training," that through training, experience and observation, the one might qualify for a supervisory position and the other learn steps essential to transferring an Agency from Institutional Care to Placement. This was done, both Agency and workers benefiting from the relationship.

Stimulation and refreshment, essential to holding courage and compassion and faith high — were given the Staff each Autumn, over a period of weeks in the quiet of the Executive Director's home. Here informal discussions on the "Psychology of Christian Personality," "Faith as a Tool in Social Work," "Music and Art,

Handmaidens in the Satisfying of Human Need," etc., were participated in.

The scarcity of foster homes — again believed to be directly attributable to the War, to families moving from old sites to War industry areas; to crowded living quarters; to men entering the Armed Services and to women replacing men in industry — finally became so grave that thirty-five of Massachusetts' Child Placing Agencies, both Public and Private, entered into a Joint Home Finding Campaign appealing to people throughout the State to share their homes with a child as a patriotic service in War as in peace. The Campaign was sponsored by the Children's Department of the Boston Council of Social Agencies and The Church Home Society's Executive Director served as Chairman, its Publicity Department with a small committee from the other Agencies being responsible for the printed material and posters used.

Two thousand homes were sought — the State Division of Child Guardianship having the greatest need. One thousand families asked to be considered and of this number, owing to the requirements of a wholesome family life, only a certain percentage was used. However, the Campaign proved to the Agencies that with time and infinite patience foster homes could be found.

Later the Campaign was renewed under the auspices of the Massachusetts Child Council, with somewhat the same result as followed the first.

Juvenile delinquency, caused by the breaking down of family life and the curtailment of character building and recreational resources, and Child Labor, due to shortages in man power, with high wages; inordinate spending; defiance of parental authority; black markets; misunderstanding and strained relations between neighbors and races brought a greater number of older boys and girls, the pawns of these conditions, into the Society's care. Their complex and deep-seated problems demanded care beyond that which obtainable foster homes could then give and the Society

used more frequently, as it does today, modern Study Homes and Schools, educational and disciplinary in nature, for placement.

The Hon. Reuben L. Lurie, President of the Massachusetts Child Council, addressing an Annual Meeting of the Society with the question "Is It Well With the Child?" said "the problem of Juvenile Delinquency is common to us all, since we are all responsible for community situations. It is not limited to War, but intensified by it." There was at this time only one Judge in the Commonwealth trained in children's problems and no woman's judge sitting full time on girls' cases.

Both Board and Staff members served on Committees of the Massachusetts Child Council studying and promoting Federal and State legislation relating to Child Welfare. Two of the most important pieces of State legislation were The Juvenile Court Bill, based on the principle that the handling of juvenile delinquency is a distinct and special kind of business and should have a separate and specialized judiciary and probation service, and the Report of the Commission on Investigation and Study of Adoption Laws and Practices in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Out of the former there came The Youth Service Board and out of the latter a modernized Adoption Law.

In the year 1942 the Society formalized its interest and concern for Personnel Practices by creating a Standing Committee of the Board, under this name, with Board and Staff participation in its membership and deliberations. An early statement regarding salaries and working conditions said, "Unless the Society pays salaries comparable to the going rate hereabouts it will not long be able to recruit first class workers, so that finally first class service will not be given to the children in its care." The years of growing professionalism in the Social Work field which followed sometimes found the Society one half lap behind the "going rate hereabouts," but never without an eager recognition that the Staff, the heart of the Agency's work, deserved the best. The Society has had on its staff some outstanding caseworkers.

Many, seasoned in its ranks, moved on to positions of recognized responsibility in both Public and Private fields of Social Work. Out of fairness to them all the temptation to name some of them is forbidden.

In 1946 Mr. Baylies resigned as the Society's President, having served seven years in his second term, and he was succeeded by Mr. Lawrence Coolidge who served as President through 1948 and as a member of the Board until his death in 1950.

Just prior to Mr. Baylies' resignation and early in Mr. Coolidge's term three of the Society's Directors died, Mrs. Courtenay Baylor, Mrs. Henry H. Fay and Mr. Clarence H. Poor — Mrs. Baylor, "whose search for truth and determination to act upon that knowledge" gave to The Church Home Society strength in its time of weakness and vitality to the consecration of its service; Mr. Poor, whose quiet, winning personality, backed by a sound judgment of, and participation in, Diocesan affairs, steered The Society through much of its planning and policy making, and Mrs. Fay, a member of the Board for forty-four years, of whom the following minute was written —

ELIZABETH ELLIOT FAY

"We are living in a time which is essentially attuned to youth. Until within a few weeks past Mrs. Henry H. Fay was vitally a part of this age. Mrs. Fay seemed to integrate the qualities of youth with her experience in life — a spontaneous confidence that right can prevail and a willingness to see her job through. Her experience in living reached back almost a century, yet at no moment did she cease to be responsive to the conditions and ideas that surrounded her — there was no day in her life when she dropped anchor and said, 'I will pause here.' Her spirit rather was familiar with each passing decade. She lived through years of rapid change with serene dignity for she was guided by a faith that worked. She never faltered in her values of right and wrong — she rejoiced in

them. These values were the foundation of her life and gave power to her opinions and actions.

“ Mrs. Fay became a member of the Board of Managers of The Church Home in 1901. From 1908 to 1917 she served as President, and from 1917 to 1925 she was Vice-President of The Church Home Society and an active member of its Board of Directors until her death. To this Society, by reason of her experience and knowledge gained through forty-four years of service, she was as one having authority, yet her voice was never authoritarian. She spoke with intimacy as having kinship in spirit with each of us and above all she spoke with the love of children in her heart. We have lost in Mrs. Fay’s death a vital irreplaceable leadership — one to whom ideals never lost their reality.”

Bishop Norman B. Nash, D.D., succeeded Bishop Sherrill as the tenth Bishop of the Diocese and became the Society’s Honorary President.

The years of the War’s backwash and the period of inflation demanded greater sacrifice and greater service from Board, Staff and Associates — the cost of service to children topping \$100,000 for the first time in the Society’s history.

The Associates were out in the Diocese, 164 strong in 143 Parishes. They were in daily communication with their fellow parishioners. Seasoned with years of voluntary service to The C. H. S., they willingly added their skills in knitting and sewing, which they had given to War Relief Organizations, to interpretation, money raising for Special Projects, collecting of salable goods for The Penny Wise Thrift Shop, that The C. H. S.’s work might go on.

It is right to record The C. H. S.’s Associates’ Group as one of the finest examples of voluntary effort at work in the Diocese of Massachusetts. Pecksniff would have said that The C. H. S. and the Associates were two halves of a pair of scissors when apart, but that together they were something!

Fearless Re-evaluation

The Executive Committee of the Greater Boston Community Fund and the Board of Directors of the Greater Boston Community Council sobered by the results of recent Campaigns appointed a Special Committee on the Survey of the Social Needs of Greater Boston's Health and Welfare Agencies.

This Survey, which covered more than three hundred Health and Welfare Agencies in Greater Boston, was one of the largest and most exhaustive ever attempted in the Welfare field. It was organized under a Citizens' Committee, with Mr. Robert Cutler as Chairman, and a large staff of national experts, led by Mr. Robert Lane of New York City.

The Survey continued through two years and in 1950 the Reports were considered by the Agencies. Many far-reaching recommendations were made touching the whole structure of the Agencies, the Fund and Council, and so indirectly The Church Home Society.

The two recommendations which were directed to the Society were:

1. Reduction or elimination of certain services: i.e., family work, health work and related efforts;
2. Further collaboration with the Boston Children's Aid Association, seeking to use their staff and experience.

Some of the Society's activities were curtailed — the Society trimmed sail. In the two years following — 1950-1952 — the suggestions for further joint operation were entered into, ending in the purchase of the buildings at No. 3 and No. 5 Walnut Street, Boston, by the Judge Baker Guidance Center and the two organizations, the Children's Aid Association and The Church Home Society. Today in these attractive and conveniently located buildings the two Societies are operating jointly telephone service, clothing department; home finding; and the Preventive Medical Clinic at the Boston Dispensary.

Following the completion of the Greater Boston Survey and the consideration of its recommendations by the Society, a committee from the Board met with a committee from the Diocesan Department of Social Service to determine what steps should be taken to further implement the recommendations. It soon became clear that some basic decisions had to be made regarding the future relationship of the Society's program to the Diocese, and a consideration of its place in the whole structure of the Diocesan Social Services. Therefore it was felt that decisions regarding The Church Home Society could only be made in relation to the other institutions and agencies of the Diocese. The cooperation of the Episcopal City Mission and other institutions and agencies was sought in exploring the problem and the whole matter was then submitted to Bishop Nash with the request that a study be made by the National Council, Department of Christian Social Relations.

The Study* was completed in December 1950 and the ninety-three page multigraphed report was submitted early in 1951 to the Bishop of the Diocese, the Department of Social Service and the other Agencies. The fact that the Survey was made by two clergymen of the National Department of Christian Social Relations, trained and experienced in the skills of modern social work, gave to its findings a peculiar authority and an assurance of an understanding of the principles and problems of Church-related Agencies.

The Society gave careful consideration to the guiding principles, observations and questions raised by the factual material and to the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Report. Again the answer seemed clearly to be that the unique contribution of The Church Home Society to the future, as in the past,

* "Report of the Study of the Social Services of the Diocese of Massachusetts; Division of Health and Welfare Services of the Department of Christian Social Relations of the National Council, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. — 1950.

lay not in its possible merger with another Community Children's Agency, but rather in its willingness to strengthen and deepen its relationships within the Diocese through closer coordination with some of the other Diocesan Agencies. The Society's Board approved in principle a recommendation which would combine the Social Service operations of the Episcopal City Mission and the Services of The Church Home Society, the same to be administered as a unified program and to include an expanded counseling and educational program to be called an "Institute for Family Living."

The Bishop, the Diocesan Department of Social Service and the Episcopal City Mission were made acquainted with the Society's affirmative attitude and its readiness to confer.

The searching self-study generated by the Community and Diocesan Surveys, plus the frank and uninhibited discussion of fundamental principles in subsequent Board Meetings, and the provocative Recommendations of The Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth which laid emphasis on the importance of "religious and ethical concepts as essential to the development of spiritual values," brought about a reaffirmation of the Society's place as a Community-Church-related Agency, the Episcopal Church's contribution to Community Child Welfare.

Bishop Nash characterized this attitude in a single sentence: "I am glad that The Church Home Society is a participating member of the United Community Services, for it is right that both in securing its financial support and in its service to children, a Church-affiliated Society should recognize that it is part of a great community of those who give and those who serve, and those whose needs are served."

On October first 1952, Ralph Barrow resigned as The Society's Executive Director, having served for twenty-two years. The Board of Directors, in the following statement, made recognition of this service —

“To Ralph Barrow — Executive Director of The Church Home Society, 1930-1952, for creative leadership, for outstanding professional accomplishment, for the steady advancement of the Society in standards and achievement, for his deeply Christian devotion to the welfare of children, and to Lillian, his wife and partner, we offer our affectionate and grateful appreciation.”

The year 1953 recorded signal changes in the top echelons of the Society's administration. Mrs. Samuel S. Drury retired as President, having served for five years. Mrs. Drury became a member of the Board of Directors in 1939, and, in 1949, assumed the office of President. As a Board Member, as Chairman of the Case Committee and as President, Mrs. Drury proved her splendid leadership. Her tenure of office was marked by a deep understanding of the tenets of Social Work, and of Child Welfare in particular. Through consecrated and active association with the United Community Services, and with other Community Organizations, she enabled The Church Home Society to answer humbly, yet well, the question, “AM I my brother's keeper?”

The Rev. Rollin J. Fairbanks, of the Board of Directors, became President of the Society. Mr. Fairbanks, Professor of Pastoral Theology in the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, came to his new task strongly equipped by years of rich and varied experience in pastoral counseling and as head of the Chaplaincy services at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Mr. Sibley Higginbotham, S.B. Harvard; M.S. in S.S. Boston University School of Social Work, was appointed Executive Director in June 1953, having been Casework Supervisor since 1946 and Acting Executive Director since Mr. Barrow's resignation in 1952. Mr. Higginbotham started his career in Social Work at

The Church Home Society as the first male caseworker for boys — 1940-1942. He then served as psychiatric caseworker at the Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, New York, until inducted into the Army — 1944-1946.

Under the young and vigorous leadership of Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Higginbotham, The Church Home Society will go from strength to strength, developing the work for children and young people under the auspices of both the Church and the Community.

And so the ninety-ninth year of The Church Home Society's service to children ends.

THE 100TH YEAR

Annual Report for 1954

In our 100th year of stewardship to children and their families, 371 children and their parents received attention and some kind of service from the staff. Of these, 236 children received planning and casework service either in their own homes, homes of relatives, foster homes supervised by our staff, or in boarding schools and other specialized group facilities. Expressing this in another way, a total of 41,147 days care were given, of which 24,501 represented paid care in foster homes or foster group resources available to the Society, plus care in adoption homes.

A social agency's year is measured not only with figures. There follows, then, what seem to be some of the trends and events of the year that bear upon our service to the community.

The social worker in a children's agency often has the grave responsibility of planning around the total life of a child. In spite of the many details and occasional emergencies confronting our staff every week, it is encouraging to find in 1954 stronger evidence than ever before of *thoughtful* planning. Most striking has been the marked increase in our work with parents whose children we have in care. This year to its already busy schedule the staff has added weekly meetings so that thinking may be shared in the areas of intake and adoption with the goal in mind of sounder decisions and more effective policy.

In 1954 we had our first Foster Mothers Tea. This provided the opportunity for our foster mothers to share their experiences informally with each other as well as to talk with both staff and board members. It was planned that there would later be some joint gatherings of foster mothers from the Children's Aid Association and The Church Home Society with programs keyed to their interests and concerns. Two of these have already been held and we, together with Children's Aid, hope that we can continue to develop meetings that will be helpful to that group

of devoted people, our foster parents, without whom a good child-placing program could not exist.

This year, for the first time, we brought three parish clergymen into a consultant relationship to the staff. One of our purposes was to make more vital the relationship between the clergy and the Society's program. Our monthly meetings with them have been characterized by an atmosphere in which feelings could be shared freely about problems of mutual concern. We hope that out of our growing understanding of each other's work and point of view will come an enrichment of our services to the people of this diocese.

In 1954 to further the working relationship between The Church Home Society and the Diocesan Department of Social Service, a joint committee of the two organizations was formed. Out of the deliberations of the committee a proposal was made to have joint representation on the Board of the Society and the Committee of the Department. The two organizations have since voted in favor of this recommendation and this plan will be effected in 1955.

There is a growing trend in the Society to provide more opportunities for board and staff to work together in areas of common interest. In addition to the refocusing of purpose and content of Case Committee meetings reported last year, 1954 brought a challenging prospect of board-staff cooperation in an area traditionally fraught with feeling on the part of all concerned. The Board of Directors took initiative in an experiment to reorganize the Personnel Practices Committee to include balanced representation from board and staff. This committee discussed, worked toward and achieved a salary scale more in line with those offered in other agencies in our community. However, probably all the participants would agree that the larger outcome of the committee's deliberations was the increased awareness of the unique responsibilities of both the board and the staff in the healthy functioning of the Society.

In the Spring of 1954 The Church Home Society, in company with other children's agencies, supported at the State House the most important and far-reaching child legislation to come before the public in many years. This bill, when it became law, profoundly changed some of the traditional concepts around neglect, dependency, custody and adoption. This experience helped stimulate us to realize that an important contribution of a modern social agency is in the field of social action. To give vitality to this a new committee of the Board was created, the Legislative Committee, to act jointly with a similar committee from the Children's Aid Association. This joint committee will review legislation of pertinence in the child welfare field and will recommend what action, if any, the two agencies should take in it. This is a further example in the long line of cooperative projects between the Children's Aid Association and The Church Home Society.

It is perhaps not surprising that what we have touched on in this report is a story of growing relationships, the dynamic that operates between individuals and between groups and out of which can come constructive change as it has in the past. Somewhere here are those links that will bring our future into full and proper relationship with our past.

SIBLEY HIGGINBOTHAM,
Executive Director

THE CHURCH HOME SOCIETY

PERSONNEL, 1955

OFFICERS

Honorary President: THE RT. REV. NORMAN B. NASH, D.D.

President: THE REV. ROLLIN J. FAIRBANKS

First Vice-President: CHANDLER BIGELOW

Second Vice-President: ALBERT W. ROCKWOOD

Treasurer: WILLIAM V. TRIPP, JR.

Clerk: MISS GERTRUDE HOOPER

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SIBLEY HIGGINBOTHAM, *Executive Director*

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Miss Dorothy Culligan, *Caseworker*

Miss Charlotte Dunmore, *Caseworker*

Miss Sophie Harris, *Caseworker*

Miss Beatrice Towne, *Caseworker*

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Miss Joy Cosseboom, *Secretary*

Miss Evelyn L. Fleet, *Bookkeeper*

Miss Carol A. Cooley, *Secretary to the Executive Director*

CLERGY CONSULTANTS

The Rev. Robert H. Anderson, Jr. The Rev. Sewall Emerson

The Rev. Elmore C. Young

PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTANT

Dr. Robert A. Young

JOINT WITH CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION

Homefinder — Miss Anne Stedman

Clothing Department — Miss Frances Miller

Switchboard Operator — Miss Eleanora J. DeAngelis

Case Aide — Miss Ruth Lawton

PREVENTIVE CLINIC

Marshall B. Kreidberg, M.D., *Director*

Lester M. Abelman, M.D.

Francis X. Fellers, M.D.

Mrs. Hazel Weil, *Social Executive*

TREASURER'S REPORT: YEAR 1954

The Treasurer's books and records have been audited by Harris, Kerr, Forster & Company, Accountants and Auditors.

RECEIPTS

For Services Rendered		\$ 20,143.53
Investments		24,819.09
John Brooks Fenno Fund		487.50
Walter E. C. Smith Fund		64.94
Contributions:		
Churches and Church Organizations	\$ 1,905.24	
Individuals	439.74	
Diocesan Council Dept. of Social Service	10,000.00	
House of Mercy	2,337.53	
Benton Fund	24.00	
Sears and Other Funds	1,000.00	
Episcopal City Mission	162.00	
Inez A. Tinkham Fund	355.83	
The Committee of the Permanent Charity Fund, Inc.	3,500.00	
United Community Services	<u>31,286.00</u>	51,010.34
The Penny Wise Thrift Shop		<u>4,500.00</u>
Total Income 1954		\$101,025.40
Excess of Expenses Over Income		<u>5,416.55</u>
Total Cash to be Accounted For		\$106,441.95

DISBURSEMENTS

Direct service to children:		
Cost of Board	\$38,074.75	
Transportation, legal, clothing, tuition, allowances and recreation, medical, sundries, and the skilled services of trained social workers	<u>35,041.26</u>	\$ 73,116.01
Administrative Cost:		
Clerical salaries, insurance, telephone, office expense, publicity and advertising, transportation, equipment, conference, retirement, dues, audit, pensions, operation of No. 5 Walnut St., and miscellaneous		<u>33,325.94</u>
Total Cash Accounted For		\$106,441.95

The General and Permanent Funds now total \$639,000, market value of securities, December 31, 1954, representing the highest figure that the Society's Endowment Fund has ever reached. The Society has been fortunate from the beginning in its Treasurers, men experienced and astute in the management of funds — its present incumbent, William V. Tripp, Jr., has held the office with distinction since 1944.

A Red Feather Service



THE CHURCH HOME SOCIETY

is a Member of United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston; Episcopal Service For Youth; The Child Welfare League of America.

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